THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

AN AMERICAN DEPARTMENT ASSURED. MEN WHO SHOULD HAVE CHARGE OF IT-ART PROP ERLY TO BE REPRESENTED-GOVERNMENT EX-HIBITS-APPROPRIATIONS,

IFROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, March 20 .- It is as far settled as anything contingent upon the future action of Congress can be, that there will be an American Department at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, and manufacturers who desire to contribute to it may begin their preparations with reasonable assurance that their labor will not be lost. What sort of a department it will be will depend almost wholly upon the kind of commission the Government appoints after Congressional legislation shall have been obtained. There is every ground for expecting, however, that the Administration will carefully avoid the risk of a repetition of the Vienna fiasco, by the selection of the most competent men in the country who are willing to undertake the task of organizing our national exhibit. Three qualifications will be requisite in the commissioners-a thorough knowledge of the character and purposes of world's fairs and of the way they are created, a good degree of executive ability, and an enthusiasm for the work which will lead them unselfishly to devote all their energies to it. To these should be added, in some of the commissioners at least, an acquaintance with the French language. The French do not learn other languages, because all the world learns theirs. Everywhere in Europe a conversational knowledge of French is considered an essential part of a good education. If we send commissioners to Paris who speak only their mother tongue they will be no better than deaf and dumb men, unless they have an interpreter always at their elbow, and they will on all occasions be looked upon as persons of defective culture.

With efficient commissioners who inspire confidence the American department will almost create itself in all features which have a commercial object, for the manufacturers of all articles which already enjoy a foreign market are eager to exhibit, and many others will press forward with the purpose of creating for their goods such a market. The condition of our industries is just now universally auspicious for a successful effort to increase the foreign demand for our manufactured products, and greatly to enlarge the range of 'articles which leave our shores to seek the markets of the world. The cost of production has, in many branches of manufacturing, been so reduced that there are a number of articles which only a few years ago required a protective tariff to hold our own markets, but which can now compete on equal terms with the products of English, Belgian, and French factories. We may rely on the eager spirit of trade to find out what goods can be exhibited for the chance of profit, and the commissioners' duty in this respect will be chiefly to see that no one establishment or branch of trade monopolizes an undue amount of space. They should not, for example, allow the sewing-machine men to fill half the American department as they did at Vienna, nor permit a soda-water fountain to be the most prominent article displayed.

There are numerous articles, however, which will not be sent to Paris from business motives, and which, nevertheless, cannot be spared from our exhibit if it is to be in any sense representative of our manufacturing interests. The commission should be able to influence the makers of such articles to exhibit from a feeling of patriotism or pride, and in some cases, if all such efforts fail, they might perhave buy the articles and sell them after the close of the Exhibition. There are certain of our manufactores so peculiarly American or so especially creditable, or both, that they ought to be included in our national exhibit, even at considerable cost, One cause of our failure at Vienna was that no attention was paid to the representative character which should belong to every national exhibit as a whole The commission gathered up such goods as were sent them, without seeming to care what they were, and spread them out thinly over a large space with no intelligent system. It ought to be understood by the commissioners to Paris that their duty is not limited to assembling within the space assigned to the United States the articles which may be voluntarily assigned to them. Their function is to create an American department that will be a credit to the country and will increase the respect felt for us in Europe as an intelligent, progressive, inventive, and industrious people. The plea that they did the best with the material they had will not be accepted as an excuse for failure. They must choose their own material.

I hope there will be no attempt at rivaling the principal European countries in mere extent of distheir size. The Philadelphia show carried that feature to the furthest endurable limit. We shall not be indeed at Paris by the number of acres we cover with our fabries and machines, but by the kind and quality of the articles we exhibit, and by the general impression made by our department. The con trelling idea with our commission should be to show most prominently those things that we have most reason to be proud of, and so to fill a moderate amount of space that it may seem to every visitor the representation of a land abounding in natural wealth, and producing in great profusion and variety the fruits of the highest civilization. Especially should those products involving the element of taste, in which we have made remarkable progress of late years, have conspicuous place. We need to educate Europe out of the idea that we are a rude people, producing nothing worth sending across the Atlantic but petroleum, perk, corn, cotton, and labor-saving machines. We should send our unrivaled silverware, our jewelry of more elegant forms than Regent-st. can show; our silks and velvets, our carpets, glassware, and chandeliers; our furniture that begins to equal that of Paris, our fine cutlery, watches, mathematical instruments, ornamental hardware, and the great variety of tasteful work in metals that comes from New-England shops; the work too of our steel engravers, lithographers, bookbinders, and chromo printers. And above all it is to be hoped that there will be an effort to make for once, in the eyes of the cultured world, a worthy display of American art. That there is such a thing as a distinctive American art cannot be doubted. Skepticism on this point only argues ignorance or prejudice. To make a thoroughly good presentation of the best achievements by our painters and sculptors will be the most difficult part of the exhibition work, and can only be accomplished by some one with peculiar fitness for the undertaking. One of the commissioners should be chosen on account of his recognized capacity to organize this department. He should of course be widely known and trusted by artists and collectors, and should be able to draw for his material, not alone upon the studios, but upon private collections and public museures.

less than \$300,000, with the free use of one or two naval storeships for transportation. If any of the Washington bureaus are to exhibit, a larger sum will be needed, and whatever is devoted to this purpose should be set apart from the general fund. A Government display would of course be in charge of the army people, who are frightfully extravagant. If they got their hands into the appropriation for general purposes they would speedily exhaust it and call for more. The Government display at Philadelphia cost over half a million dollars-all of which went for the building and for transportatien and supervision-the articles themselves being already the property of the United States. The plans for the Paris show do not contemplate any minor structures to be put up by foreign nations, the space in the Champ de Mars being nearly all covered by the main edifice. It is propered, however, that fronting upon an inner court each country shall erect a façade for its section of some characteristic architectural design. The expense, it is presumed, is to be borne by the several countries which comply with the suggestion. The plan which I have seen represents the American façade as something like a Fifth Avenue brownstone front long-drawn out. Probably this can be thanged to meet the views of our Commission. A tagude of ornamental iron would be the most dis-

The Government appropriation ought not to be

tinctively American thing in architecture that could be appropriately adopted.

COLLEGE OVERWORK.

YOUNG SCHWERDTFEGER'S FATE. CARE WHICH A PROFESSOR EXERCISED OVER HIM-THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM-THE EVENT FORE-

To the Editor of The Tribune. Six: From the tenor of your remarks concerning

the suicide of Mr. Schwerdtfeger, the young student of Cornell University, you seem to be laboring under a mistake in regard to the facts.

(1.) While this young man has been in attendance at the university he has never been subject to a forcing system." Indeed so far is this from true, that the class work has been mere play to him. and Prof. and Mrs. Morris, with whom he has made his home in Ithaca, have brought to bear upon him a constant restraint from excessive study, and a constant encouragement for judicious physical exercise. (2.) There is not now, nor has there ever been, any class markings" in the university, and there has been from the first a steady discouragement of the rote work and cramming which is still the bane of

so many schools. (3.) Mr. Schwerdtfeger came to the institution an exceptional student, with a thirst for knowledge which was an absorbing passion; he had morbid fancies and an inherited tendency toward insanity and suicide.

(4.) In preparing for the late intercollegiate con test, he made no extraordinary effort. He studied with the intensity and zeal which characterized all his efforts, but there was put upon him no outward forcing, and to all appearance there was no greater internal excitement than usual.

(5.) His health has never been good; within the past year it had become worse, and his kind friends induced him to withdraw from the university at the close of last term, hoping that entire rest would restore his bodily vigor. But the hereditary taint was too strong for sanitary measures, and although he improved somewhat in health, his predisposition to melancholy increased.

For several years this young man appears to have been faseinated with the life and fate of Chatterton. He often predicted that he should die at the same age and in the same way. Since his death there has been found among his papers the drawing of a tombstone and an inscription recording his own death at the date which would have made him of the exact age of Chatterton. This period passed about a year ago, and Prof. and Mrs. Morris both experienced great relief, believing that the crisis had passed. All the circumstances tend to show that the final catastrophe was the result of a sudden impulse which took possession of a mind originally abnormal, poised on the extreme verge of sanity and singularly destitute of vigorous directive power. From this melancholy event a moral may be drawn. But this moral will be false if it imputes "markings' and "crammings" to Cornell. It will also fail of its mark if it assumes that the friends of this gifted young man here failed to appreciate the character of his mind, or in any way stimulated him to work. The influences brought to bear upon him here were to soothe and restrain and to induce moderation in all kinds of mental exercise. Men may find a profitable deld of speculation opened to them here by observing how hereditary traits nullify education, and how nearly related precocity is to insanity. Truly yours.

Hauca, N. F., March 24, 1877.

THE REALTH OF STUDENTS AT CORNELL NO MARKING SYSTEM-A LARGE LIBERTY OF ACTION -RESTRICTIONS TO EXCESSIVE WORK.

Editor of The Tribune. Sir: An editorial in The Tribune several days ago, in speaking of the case of young Schwerdtfe ger, the Cornell student, attributed his suicide, partially at least, to the college system of forcing more work upon young men than they can accomplish without is jury to their health. While the remarks may be true then applied to some collegiate institutions, yet I am fully persuaded that they do injustice to Cornell. I was graduated from that university four years ago this Sum mer, and have been intimate with its workings since, so that I feel warranted in taking exceptions to the position your article assumes. Since Cornell was founded it ha een a primary aim of the Faculty to allow the largest liberty in the choice and pursuit of studies that could made practicable. The marking system was never is practice there; every student is at liberty to choose any he main requirement being that he must have at least 15 hours of recitations every week.

After much trial this method was found to be admiable in many ways; but one objection developed itself and grew to be an abuse. Students who were in a hurry to fluish their course, those whose fluancial condition or impatience to start in the world envious to finish as soon as possible, would often take twenty, twenty-five, even twenty-seven and twenty-eight hours of recitations week. In this way it became a possible and not an un common thing for a man to finish a four years' course three years, or in three years and one or two terms. It was my fortune to be one of such. I entered in the Spring term of the Freshman year, and, besides the regular course, took other branches of study fully equal to a term's work, and did considerable toward paying my college expenses. Of course such work as this was not of the best; far from it. I can see it now, at this dis tance, and the University Faculty also sees it; for while i now restricts every student to not less than fifteen, i also requires that he shall have not more than twenty hours of recitations; and what is more, it discourages in many ways the taking of more than fifteen hours.

With this large liberty enjoyed and these restrito the impetuousness of youth, I am unable to see how a student in Cornell is more in danger of losing his heart! by overwork than any man in ordinary business life is of losing his. There is, of course, sometaing to stimulate a student to hard work in the reward he knows he will some time gain; but this is no more than the incentives which continually impals are the state of the continually impals. some time gain; but this is no more than the incentive which continually impel a man to push ahead in any calling of life. There are merchants who lose their health, and lawyers, bankers, and doctors as well; some of them commit suicide because they are despondent and iose courage. Should college students be exceptions to the common frailties of men! I have fork, March 24, 1877.

COMING CONVENTION OF YOUNG MEN'S CHEIS

TIAN ASSOCIATIONS. Under date of March 28, the Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and British Provinces sent out a circular of invitation to the various associations, asking them to send delegates to the 22d annual convention, which is to be held in Louisville, Ky., June 6-11, 1877. This circu lar doclares that the past year has been an exceptionally interesting one in the work of the associations, and lav especial stress upon that which has been accomplished among the freedmen. It speaks with satisfaction of the success attending the Visiting Committee, which, it avers, has amply repaid its expense by its successful labors. There is an accompanying circular, containing extracts from correspondence relating to the work of this Visiting Committee. Many of these extracts, which come from all portions of the South and West, are filled with the warmest expressions of gratitude for the past and hope for the future. The sucjects to be discussed at the Louisville Convention are: "The International Work intrusted to the Executive Committee," "The Work Intrusted to State and Provincial Committee," "How I Use the Bible," "The Evangelistic Work of the Associations, its Limitations and the Qualifications of those who engage in it," and "Association Work in its Peculiar Adaptations to the Wants and Temptations of Young Men." especial stress upon that which has been accomplished

DVING FROM A TERRIBLE BEATING. A quarrel arose on Thursday night in Pellst., near the Bowery, between Michael Carolin, age 42 of No. 355 Madison-st., and Joseph Ballott of No. 9 Pell-st. Carolin was knocked down and severely beater by Ballott, receiving injuries which it is feared will ter minate fatally. Ballett was arrested. Coroner Wolt man yesterday took Carolin's aute-mortem statement The injured man said that on Jan. 19 Ballott passed a counterfeit note upon him and refused to make it good, whereupon he caused Ballott's arrest. Ballott was tried in the United States Court for the offense, and was finally acquitted. On Thursday evening Carolin went. with Philip Roach and William Kavanagh, to the resi dence of Ballott, with whom they were all acquainted dence of Ealiott, with whom they were all acquainted, to congratulate him on his release from custody. Soon afterward the four men went to a saloon near by, where they drank freely. After a few minutes Ballott charged Carolin with endeavoring to send him to Slates Prison, and finally knocked him down and kicked him, at the same time endeavoring to rob him of \$106 and a watel and chain. Carolin resisted the effort, and was then beaten into insensibility. Ballott was arrested, but Carolin refused to make any charge against him. The Coroner ordered Ballott to be taken to the Tembs, and issued warrants for the arrest of Roach and Kavanagh as accessories.

Lamb was asked by a stage coach bore, "What sort of a crop of turnips do you think we shall have this year!" The wit replied, with imperturbable gravity, "It depends, I believe, upon boiled legs of mutton."

STANLEY'S LAST REPORT.

ALEXANDRA LAKE. SOME CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH THROW DOUBT ON

THE VALUE OF STANLEY'S LAST LETTER.

The last letters which Stanley sends from Ujiji, setting forth his claims to the discovery of an 'Alexandra Lake" and a future outlet to Lake Tanganyika, show a tendency on his part to make the most of his achievements. A careful examination of the statements put forth by him, and accepted without question by various journals, considerably diminishes their value as contributions to geograph ical science. The temptation to magnify each successive result of an undertaking which involves so much expense, and which Stanley is carrying out with equal courage and skill, is perhaps natural; but each claim to a new discovery must be judged without regard to the personal qualities of the explorer, or the cost of his journey.

In his first dispatches, a year ago, Stanley claimed to have found in the Shimeeyu River the true ex-tension of the Nile, southward from the Victoria Nyanza. He now transfers that claim to the Kageera-or, as Speke calls it, the Kitangulé nagara, the latter word meaning "river"-which enters the lake from the west. We have as yet no detailed account of Stanley's journey southward through the country of Karagwé, but by comparing the few particulars he furnishes with the account given by Speke, we cannot find that he saw any more of the river than the latter. The king, Rumanika, sent speke in a cance to make apparently the very same examination of the upper course of the Kitangulé, (or Kageera) as he afterward allowed to Stanley.

(or Kageera) as he afterward allowed to Stanley. We quote from Speke's narrative:

At daybreak Rumanika sent us word he was off to Moga-Namirina, a spur of a hill beyond "the Little Windermere," overlooking the Intezi Kagera, or river which separates Kishakaa from Karague, fo show me how the Khangule River was fed by smail lakes and marshes, in accordance with my expressed wish to have a better comprehension of the drainage system of the Mountains of the Moon. He looked we would follow alm, not by the land route he intended to take, but in canoes which he had ordered at the ferry below. Starting off shortly afterward, I made for the lake, and found the cames all ready, but so small that, besides two paddlers, only two men could sit down in each. After pushing through the rail reeds with which the end of the lake is covered, we emerged in the clear open, and skirted the further side of the water until a small strait was gained, which led us into another lake, drained at the northern end into a wast swampy pain, covered entirely with tail rushes, excepting only in a few places, where hald patches expose the surface of the water, or whore the main streams of the Insect and Luchuro valleys cut a clear drain for themseives.

** Bit by bit Rumanika became more interested in geography, and seemed lightly ambitious of gaining a world-wide reputation through the median of my pen. At his invitation we now crossed over the spur to the Ingel Kagera side, when, to surprise me, the cances I had come up the lake in appeared before us. They had gone out of the lake in appeared before us. They had gone out of the lake in appeared before us. They had gone out of the lake in appeared before us. They had gone out of the lake in appeared before us. They had gone out of the lake at its northern end, padded into and then up the Kagera to where we stood, showing, by actual mavigation, the connection of these highland takes with the rivers which definite various aguirs of the Moon. The Kagera was deep and dark, of itself a very fine st We quote from Speke's narrative:

hims of the Moon. The Kagera was deep and dark, of itself a very fine stream, and, considering it was only one—and that, too, a minor one—of the various affinents which drain the mountain valleys into the Victoria N'yanza through the medium of the Kitangule River, I saw at once there must be water sufficient to make the Kitangule a very powerful tributary to the lake.

The following is Stanley's statement:

From Rumanika—that gentle and most sweet pagan, whom I tound more easy to convert to a geographer than to a Christian—I obtained every assistance, by which I was enabled to explore theroughly the singular body of water called Ingezi, which is a shallow lake 5 to 0, and even 14 miles wide, through which the Alexandra Nuc continues its resistless course with a depth of from

nabled, after continuing my journey tourmunika's, to obtain a pretty clear view of a I the unexplored course of the Alexandra Nile.

But Speke evidently enjoyed the same view, for he gives as a picture of it in his volume. In his letter Stanley describes his questioning of four natives

| Expublican. Democratic Stanley describes his questioning of four natives | Expublican. Democratic Stanley describes his questioning of four natives | Expublican. Democratic Householder | Democr concerning the geography of the unknown region to the westward of Karagwé. Three of them told him deliberate lies, the fourth stated the existence of a large lake,-and this is the only basis to Stanley's claim of discovery! He accepts the lake at once, calls it "Alexandra," and changes the name of Speke's Kitangulé River to "Alexandra Nile." He sends home a map of this unseen and exceedingly problematic lake, giving it very imposing dimensions, and connecting it by another river with the reported Kivoo Lake, which he places as far southward as the northern end of the Tanganyika. One cannot but suspect that the name of "Alexandra" had much to do with the assumption of another true Nile flowing from another "Nyanza." It is not well to be so hasty for honors.

If Stanley's theory were correct it would necessitate the existence of a river system, on a much higher level, between Lakes Tanganyika and Albert, divided from each by a mountainous watershed. Now the difference in latitude between these two lakes is not more than 120 miles, about 50 of which are occupied by the breadth which Stanley gives to his supposed lake. Moreover, a considerable River-the Rusizi-flows into the Tanganyika at its northern end. We have thus very little space oft for the imposing features which Stanley has set down in his map. A writer in The Herald says: "It would be a singular feature of Stanley's explorations n the region west of the Tanganyika and Albert Nyanza if he discovered a connection between the Lualaba and the Alexandra Nile." It would, indeed -most singular! "The only difficulty apparently existing," he complacently adds, "lies in the relative levels of the lakes which form the reservoirs of both rivers." Well, when we remember that the Lualaba, at the point where Livingstone left it, is 1,900 feet above the sea, and that the "Alexandra Nile," in Karagwé, is not less than 4,000 feet, we must admit that there is an "only difficulty" in

naking the former flow into the latter. Stanley's chief argument in favor of the new lake s that the Kitangulé (Kageera) is a very deep, clear, and swift stream. But Speke's observations already showed us that it drains a wild, mountainous region, with reaks 10,000 feet in hight. This would give a great accumulation of water during the rainy seaon, and the number of small, scattered lakes which no doubt exist there would arrest the slight deposit brought down by mountain streams.

In regard to the outlet of the Tanganyika, Stanley's theory also encounters two very important obstacles. He notices the rise in the level of the lake as Cameron had done before him. In the latter's remarkably interesting volume, which will be immediately issued by Harper & Brothers, he gives a very minute account of his circumnavigation of th He is a very keen and accurate observer, and he established the fact that of late years the lake is rapidly rising. He writes in May, 1874, and in July, 1876, Stanley found five feet of water on the spot where Cameron had encamped. This gives us two feet and a half as the annual rise for the present area of the lake. But when it was smaller, the rise must have been much more rapid; so that, if Stanley's theory be correct, the Tanganyika Lake, 400 miles in length, must have been formed some where from two to four centuries ago. Moreover, if the like has never yet possessed an outlet, it is a remarkable phenomenon that one is furnished for it, ready made, as soon as it shall rise ten feet higher. The little stream Luindi, which starts only two miles from the Kiyanga mountains, could never have cut a gorge, 1,200 feet deep, through them, iu order to reach the Lualaba: it would have turned, joined the Lukuga-which is very nearly on the ame level .- and flowed into the lake. This great gerge through the mountains, however, is to be future outlet of the lake : why should it not have been so before? It is much easier to suppose fluctuations, of greater or less duration, in the level of the Tanganyika, than to insist upon a convulsion which would have shaken all Southern Africa, and upon an outlet miraculously furnished against the time when it should be required.

Stanley has such rare chances of adding to our stock of knowledge that we cannot but regret that he does not confine himself more strictly to the report of his actual observations. In this respect, his last communications are unsatisfactory. Letters from Ujiji are too valuable to be given up to theorizing, when the same pages might contain so many new details of African life and landscape. We shall await his next messages with much greater interest.

CAPT. MURPHY ASKED TO EXPLAIN.

Capt. Murphy of the Twenty-first Police Precinct has had a second charge of neglect of duty made against him. He is now accused of not executing war rants against assignation houses in his precinct. Two warrants were issued March 17, by Justice Bixby, for the arrest of Elizabeth Price and Ellen Cameron, keepers of disorderly houses near Lexington-ave, and Twenty-

eighth-st. No arrests were made by Capt. Murphy until March 25. The Police Commissioners will hear the offi-cer's explanation in a few days.

POLITICAL NEWS

THE APRIL ELECTIONS. THE STATE TICKETS IN MICHIGAN.

Local elections will be held in several States during April, but general elections will take place only in Michigan, Wisconsin and Rhode Island. The first State election will be held in Michigan next Monday (April 2), when a Justice of the Supreme Court, two Regents of the University, and township officers will be chosen. The terms of the Supreme Court Judge and the Regents will begin Jan. 1, 1878. The two State tickets are as follows :

Supreme Court Judge-Thos. M. Cuoicy . Henry F. Swerens.
University Regents-t Victory P. Culber . Anson E. Chadwick.
George L. Maitz . John Lewis
*Renominated; present Clider Justice. 12A State Treasurer. The interest in the election does not appear to be very great, and the vote of the State may fall below the figures given in the fellowing summary of past elections:

given in the fellowing summary of past elections:

Rep. Dem. Scat. Total. Maj.

1876. a President, 166,921 141,505, 59,898, 318,394, 15,4
1876. Gevernor. ... 166,926 142,492 c 0,171. 317,589, 14,96

1876. d Congress. 164,226 147,902 c 0,971. 313,499, 12,55

1874. Gevernor. ... 11,519 105,55- 78,9 7. 2,1,005, 2,91

1874. g Congress. .111,951 910,126 84,043, 217,034, 6,8-9

a The countles of Chippewa, Mackinac and Schoolcraft (36

Rep. and 502 Dem.), not included in the official canvass b

reason of non-receipt, are counted in Chis summary. b Pete
Cooper (Greenback), 3,069; Smith (Pro.), 767; Walker (and
Secret Society, 71. c Sparks (Greenback), 8,297; William
(Pro.), 874. a The Democrats carried only the 1st District on
of the nine. c 1st District, 1,736 Greenback and 12 Pro.; 114

506 Greenback, 199 Pro. and 29 scattering; 111d, 1,02

Greenback, and 218 Pro.; Vth, 41 Pro. Vtth, 902 Pro.; VtIII,
239 Pro. f For Geo. E. Carpenter (Pro.) a The Democrate
carried the 1st, IVth and Vith of the nine districts. A 1st
Dist. 56 Pro.; 11d, 1979 defective Dem. votes; 11td, 941 Pro.
Vti, 390 Pro.; Vtth, 922 Pro.; VtIIth, 167 Pro. and 268 de
tective Dem. votes; 11td, 941 Pro.
Vti, 390 Pro.; Vtth, 370 defective Dem. votes; 11td, 941 Pro.
Vti, 372 the Republican majority for President wa

In 1872 the Republican majority for President was 55,956, aithough the total vote was only 220,954. The majority for Governor was 53,129, the total vote being 224,807. The total Congressional vote was 222,651, and the Republican majority 49,007.

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION IN WISCONSIN.

At the Judicial election in Wisconsin on Tuesday (April 3), the people will elect au Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Wm. P. Lyon (whose term expires Jan. 7, 1878) for six years, Circuit Court Judges for the 1st and VIIIth Districts, County Judges in the several counties, and town officers. There is no opposition to the reflection of Wm. P. Lyon (Rep). Judge Lyon was appointed by ex-Gov. Lucius Fairchild, in 1870, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Byron Paine. In 1871 he was elected for a full term of six years, defeating David J. Pulling by a majority of 11,647 in a total vote of 128,441. The members of the bar in all parts of Wisconsin, and of both political parties, have united in a call upon him to be a candidate for reflection. He will enjoy a unanimous election, it is believed. One of his associates, Judge Cole, has twice received a unanimous election, and in 1875 Chief-Justice Ryan was elected without opposition. The Constitution of Wisconsin provides that judges shall not be elected at any general election for judges shall not be elected at any general election for State and county officers, nor within 30 days of any such election. This is for the purpose of seeping judical elections out of politics, and the plan seems to have worked remarkanty well. Up to about 1855 or 1856 judges were chosen at a special election in September, the State election being hald in November. Since then judges have been elected on the first Tuesday in April, when town and city officers are chosen. This saved the expense of an extra election and gave the "town meet-ings" a dignity frey had not before possessed.

THE RHODE ISLAND CANDIDATES.

On Wednesday, April 4, Rhode Island will sleet State officers, members of the Legislature, and a There are three parties in the field, but there are practically only two State tickets. The Prohibitionists were the last to hold their convention and, in making up their ticket, they look four of their enndidates from the Republican ticket and one from the Democratic ticket. The nominations for State officers by each party are given below:

į	Attorney-General, Willard Sayles (Warren R. Perce, Seriela y. 110shum M. Aldemin, Win, R. W. Hallett, Trotures (1-sannel Cark, +Wm. P. Congdon, Probletion,
	For Governor † Charles Collins Van Zandt, Lleut, Governor † Albert C. Howard, Alberto, Governo, J. Warron B. Perco.
	Secretary *Joshua M. Addeman. Trecurrer *18an.net Clark. *Renominated t licinocratic candidate in 1876, ±On Republicas and Probabilion tackets. \$000 Femografic and Probabilion Cachella Probabilion Cachella in 1876, ±Ex. Licaternat-
į	Governor. The following summary of past votes in the State will

be valuable for re	ference:	S. Contract			
	Rep.		Scat.	Total.	Maj.
1876 President	.15,787	10,712		26,627	4,947 R
1876 COVERNOT	8,689	3,599	16,740	19,037	11,956 11,
1873 Governor		5r, 1 (i4)	14,724	22.258	8256 L
1875-Secretary		0.1.6		22,052	11,820 R.
1874-GOVERNOT	12 355	1,583		14,101	10, 69 R.
1872-President.	13,660	5,329	****	18,994	8,386 R.
1879_Clovernor	9,163	8,898	4434	17.861	1,065 R.
* Greenline: 61	Probib	Hint: 6	s. tin	d. and	Pro. vote.
41.77 E mouthweight.	145 # 3300	o, maral	DESCURED	r Pro. Vo	te; Henry
Limite (Ret.) was	elected (avernat	chy Lan	granting of	. receiving
74 votes to 29 for	Allert	C. Hav	ond (II	mi. and I	TOUR SERVE
Trowband Hazard	Had, 200	Pro.1	Lod.	and Pre	o pluratity.
ower Man vote: 1	Luney Li	more cr	Letter I res	CCTUAL CA	STREET, DE
Legislature, recen	ing 70	votes to	36 101	Lowin	nd Isazard

The present Legislature is Republican by 69 majorite on joint ballot, 52 of this majority being in the House The Republican majority in the Legislature of 1875 was

LOCAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS IN JERSEY

The Democratic nomentions for local offices in

Jersey City are as follows:

First District—Board of Public Works, William Clarke;
Fire Commissioner, Charles Parsens; Police Commissioner,
Matthew Monks; Alderman, Lewis E. Wood; Board of Education, Jas. R. Mercela; Chesen Freeholders, James Conrey,
John P. W. Manyels; Justices at the Peace, James Douglas,
G. F. Stumpfel; Contables, R bert Madigan, J. McGodo,
Mr. Weichers,
Steam District—Board of Public Works, Patrick Sheeran;
Fire Commissioner, James Mechan; Police Commissioner,
David C. Joyce; Alderman, Michael Reardor, Jr.; Board of
Education, John A. McGirnit, Cheson Freeholders, Michael
Desmond, Reinard McCorthy; Justices of the Feace, John W.
Stewart, John Mechan, Danis Crimmina; Constables, Paniel
Donovan, Patrick McGinnis, P. D. O'Comnor.
Tind District—Fire Commissioner, Charles K. Kruglar;
Portee Commissioner, Nuthan R. Fowler; Beard of Aldermen,
Mr. Ruther; Baard of Education, Mr. Cox; Freeholders, John
McLaughlin, Somers; Constable, Michael McAvoy. The rest
of the nominations will be made this evaluation.
Fourth District—Board of Public Works, Feder Sember; Fire
Commissioner, Relward o'Poundit; Police Commissioner, Cheward O'Ronald; Police Commissioner, Chemother, John ton Schick; Freeholders, Jannes Pallister and Win, Maller;
Aldermon, Henry T. Powell for long term, and Win, Kerna to
fill vacan y; Board of Follmanter, Thomas S. Norton.
Fifth District—Board of Works, Janes P. Cramball, Police

Pitth District—Beard of Works, James F. Norton, Commissioner, Rogiul of Works, James F. Crandall; Police Wendecker; Alderman, John R. Romar; Freeholders John T. Tree and Samuel McBarney; Board of Education, William S. Okie; Justices of the Peace, Max Salmyer and Adolph W. Martin; Constables, George Beatity, James Murrer, and Thes. Cynch: Judges of Felection, First and Second Precincts, B. R. Davis, Engene Martine, John J. Gilvary, John Lillis, Edwin Goore, and S. H. Hunt.

THE COAL COMPANIES FUTURE.

REDUCTION TO INDIVIDUAL MINERS-LITTLE CON-FIDENCE IN THE PROPOSED COMBINATION.

A meeting of the representatives of the Lehigh Vailey Railroad Company was held in this city on Thursday afternoon, after the adjournment of the con-ference of the Presidents of the coal companies, and it was decided to reduce the charges for the transportation of coal to the individual miners 26 cents per ton from Penn Haven to Perth Amboy, the reduction to go into effect on Monday. This will make the total freight charges to individual miners \$1 per ton, and will enable them, it is claimed, to begin active operations again. About two-thirds of the coal which reaches tide water over the Lehigh Valley Railroad is shipped by individeal miners.

ryidoal uniters.

The prospects of forming a new combination to control dividual uniters.

The prospects of forming a new combination to control the coal tonnage was the aubject of general conversation among coal men yesterday. Many of them, including the representatives of some of the large companies, still regard the scheme as impracticable. One of the greatest obstacles to be overcome, it is thought, is the adjustment of the percentages to be allotted to the different companies. It is also generally believed that the Philadelphia and Reading Company has sold about 1,000,000 tons for future delivery at present low prices. The company, it is insisted, cannot afford to limit its production and sell its coal at the same time at present prices. The other companies would have a decided advantage over the Reading in getting a better price for their coal it this were attempted. At the conference on Thursday the objection made to an immediate advance was that the Pennsylvania and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western companies had already sold their coal for April delivery and consequently no agreement could be made which should go into effect before May 1. The same objection applies for a longer time in the case of the Reading Company, if the report is true that it has sold a very large quantity of coal to be delivered during the Summer. Representatives of the companies do not heaftate to express to each other their entire want of confidence in the success of the proposed scheme.

COAL PRODUCERS' COMBINATION. PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 30 .- It is curently reported that the coal mining companies have agreed upon a concert of action by which there will be an advance alike in the rates of tell and prices of coal The reports of another railroad war have no effect h and it is understood that the Pennsylvania Bailroad make their usual quarterly dividend.

ILLITERATE REFLECTIONS .- A man who will Habiterate Replections.—A man who will that will druk Jamaiker run, and a man that will druk Jamaiker run, and a man that will druk Jamaiker now will go to ruin, and a man that will go to ruin is mean couff to do enneything. You can tell just about what a man will do, by bearing him tell what he has did. I am prepared to say to seven of the rich men out of every ten. "Make the most of your money, for it makes the most of yu." Debt is an eel pot —a big hole where you go in, and a small one where you kun out. Man was created a little lower than the angells, and he has bin gitting a littler lower ever sinces. POLITICAL TOPICS.

WHO FIRST NOMINATED HAYES. THE PRESIDENCY DISCUSSED EARLY IN THE SUMMER OF 1875.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The following item appeared in The N. Y. Daily Graphic of March 7, and has been substantially repeated in many other papers :

Who first nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for the Presidency is one of the questions agitating the country press. In a copy of *The Oncida Circular* of Oct. 18, 1875, appears a paragraph written by John H. Noyes as fol-

lows:
Gen, Rutherford Hayes is elected Governor of Ohio, his opponent, Allen, being defeated by some 4,600 rotes. This will
unquesilomably settle some grave political and diametic
doubts which have been unsermining public confidence.
Gen, Hayes is the right man for the place. He has good, houest, capable blood in his veius, and would be our candidate for
President of the United States if we were to take part in the
cenning election. Those who want the best man for our next
President cannot do better than to nominate Ohio's new
Governor.

This settles the question. Mr. Noyes is ahead, Allow me to say that I did not take part in the late election, either by pen or vete, and have al ways regarded the above suggestion in The Circular, not as a nomination, but as an expression of personal choice, and the hope that Mr. Hayes might be nominated by those whose proper business it is to do such things. And even this suggestion was anticipated by several actual nominations. A search in the files of THE TRIBUNE for October, 1875 (occasioned by the item in The Graphic) brought to light this aunouncement under date Oct. 18: It has been done. The Ashlabula Sentinel has nominated Gov. Hayes for the Presidency.

THE TRIBUNE has recently stated that the date of this Ashlabula.

of State Convassers, under the law which clothed them with power to decide all cases of protest and contest, did as they had done for eight years previous—decide who were entitled to certificates of election as members of the General Assembly! Did not the General Assembly of the members declared to be elected, which constitutes a quorum according to a decision of the United States Rouse of Expresentatives—and exercising the authority given them by the Constitution, throw out the outrageously fraudulent vote of Engedeld and Laurens, and declared Gev. Chamberlain to be elected by over 3,000 nm-porty I Is not Gov. Chamberlain in possession of the graph company should resume. There is evidence tending to show that since the 4th of February steps have

Now if Gov. Cosmberiain has not a prima facie right Now if Gov. Chemberlain has not a prima facie right to the office, who in the name of common sense has a crima facie right It so, how, when, where had been a crima facie right? If so, how, when, where did he get it? Will any man have the assurance to say that marder, indendation, and whoisale beliot-bex stuffing give a prima facie right? It is no arrament to say that Gov. Chamberlain crunot sustain himself without United States troops. It was a thousand times worse sixteen years ago. Where, then, was the United States authority? Is not the issue the same now as then—free speech, free ballots, and free men? It was a good time to compromise then. Why did not President Lincoln do it and save trouble?

Mr. Hayes was not elected to build up this party or pall down that, but to obey the Constitution and the laws as the finds them. What right has Mr. Hayes to go beyond the question of who is the logal Governor of South Carolina? And whoever that man may be, is it not his sworn duty to protect and sustain his authority with the last solder and the last dolar of the General Government. If

him resign. If there are to be any Jonahs let him set the example. Why should honorable men be less honorable than robbers! After putting Mr. Hayes into power the Southern Republicans are to be turned over to the shot-zam Democracy in order that he may have an easy time of it. His scheme for splitting the Democratic party is a subject of constant ridicale down here. They say they will take all the offices he chooses to give, but will not fail to vote the Democratic theket solid from the mountains to the scaboard. And to their credit be it said, though they love the trenchery they despise Hayes for his betrayal of the men who have made him what he is.

MOULTON EMERY.

**Ricerside Farm, Charleston Co., S. C., March 25, 1877.

MENNONITES AND SUFFRAGE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Having observed, under the heading of General Notes," a statement to the effect that the Mennonites do not appreciate the privileges of American citizenship, and that at a general conference held at Elkhardt, Ind., it was resolved that all members of the Church who had voted at the recent Presidential election should be admenished, and that every minister should try to induce his members to abstain from voting, allow me to induce his members to abstain from voting, allow me to say a word. The persecutions these people have endured from time to time are still fresh in the memory of the public. They have been driven from kingdom to kingdom, until here, in America, they have found a home where they can live quietly and peacefully, and worship God according to the dictates of their consciences. Permit me then to say, in simple justice to the old or original Memorate Church, that it has never passed such resolutions as those mentioned above, but has always appreciated those glorious national and religious fiberties of this free Berophie. The Church has never prohibited its memthose glorious national and religious fluorities of this free Republic. The Church has never prohibited its members from voting. As to the conference at Elkhardt, Ind., the old or original Church knows nothing about it. It must have been held by a branch that has seconded from the original stock.

JUSTICE **JUSTI

[The Tribune's remark was based upon what was done at the Indiana conference, concerning which our correspondent does not appear to be well informed. The action of the conference was, however, in keeping with the traditions and usages of the Mennonites in Europe. They never go to law: they never assume public offices which would make it necessary for themto take an oath or to inflict punishment; they prac tice non-resistance and abstinence from oaths; when they were no longer exempted from military duty in Russia, thousands of them immigrated to the United States .- Ed.]

CONGRATULATIONS FROM A FRIEND.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: As one of the great factors in the polities of the country, THE TRIBUNE has been largely instrumental in elevating Rutherford B. Hayes to the highest place of honer in the United States. Let me congratulate you heartly on the result. Horaco Grocley's memory is vindicated.

Honesdale, Penn., March 21, 1877.

THE NEWARK M. E. CONFERENCE. At the Newark M. E. Conference, which continued its sessions at the Hedding M. E. Church, in Jersey City, yes-

Trinity M. E. Church, on Yorkst., the treasurer re-ported the collections from the various districts of the conference as follows: Newark, 26,159; Jersey City, 84,827; Elizabeth, 22,678; Morristown, 82,456; Newton, \$642. This makes a total increase of \$900 in the conferton, \$64.2. This makes a total increase of \$907 in the connection over the preceding year. The andience subscribed \$1,00 to make the gain \$1,0.4. Bishop Haven spore for an hourful the good work done in Africa by missionaries, particularly in Liberia, and asked that there should be continued liberality for that neit of work. In the memorial services for the late Bushop Janes androsses were made by Bishop Peck, the Rev. L. R. Dunn, the Rev. Drs. J. S. Porter and Hurst, and the Mon. G. J. Ferry. The Rev. Dr. Dashiel real a memori of the late Rev. J. D. Blaine, and Bishop Peck addressed the moeting.

THE COURTS

TELEGRAPH RIVALRY.

POINTS IN THE DECISION GEANTING AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE USE OF THE WIRE BETWEEN CIN-CINNATI AND PARKEESBURG BY THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COMPANY.

CINCINNATI, March 30 .- In the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, Ohio, Judge Burnet yes terday rendered a decision in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the Marietta and Cincinnatt Railroad Company, the Baltimore and Ohio Railand Company, and the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, granting a perpetual injunction against th se of a wire recently erected between Cincinnati and Parkersburg by the defendants. Following are the principal points: In the year 1857 the Marietta and Cincinnati Raffroad

combinations. A search in the files of TRE THENEX For Clotcher, 1875 (Occasioned by the Hen in The Combination and the Hen in In the year 1857 the Marietta and Company, as originally organized, entered into a contract with Amos Kendall and others, partners, under the name of the Marietta and Cheinnati Telegraph Company, and of a wire on the poles as they already

show that since the 4th of February steps have taken for the reorganization of the Western Tele-1 Company. * * I construct the effect of the been laken for the reorganization of the effect of the graph Company. * I construct the effect of the contract to be that as long as the Western Telegraph Company and its assignees can perform the contract, the contract subsists; so that the publishing has the right to claim an injunction against the defendants to prevent them from using the fourth wire in violation of the tract with Kendall and his associates for through

CIVIL NOTES.

The jurors in the United States courts for the last fiscal year ending June 1, 1876, are receiving their pay from Marshal Payne, Congress having voted a deficiency appropria-

In the Superior Court, Trial Term, before Judge Van Vorst, the jury in the case of Arthur Gilman against Marietta E. Stevens brought in a scaled verdict yesterday for the plaints. Mr. Gilman claimed \$14,000 for preparing pl for an apartment house which was not built, and about \$ for a balance due him for plans and services in building the Stevens apartment-house. The planning counter-claimed \$20,000 tor alwaysd errors in the erection of the house which was built. The jury awarded Mr. Gilman \$3,000.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, on complaint of CarrawPracer of No. 62 Elizabeth-st., Charles Marder was required to furnish bed in \$1,000 for keeping a disorderly house at No. 265 Bowery, better known as the Manhattan House.

Manhattan House.

A colored preacher named Joseph H. Humphreys of No. 153 West Thirty-first-at, was held in \$1,0.0 bail yesterday, at the Washington Place Police Court, charged with assuring another coored man manned Cornelius Pleasants, reading in the same house. They quarreled over a child of Pleasants a, and Humphreys says he used the weapons in self defence, as Pleasants was attempting to beat him severely.

At the Lombs Police Court yesterday, William J. Mackey, a Jersey City surgeon, was brought up on a charge of assent and intery on William B. Burrel, doorman of the Pourteenth Precinct Station-house, whom he seized violently by the collect, and, piscing his foot before him, knocked him down, dislocating his arm. He was first arcested for disorderly conduct at the Athante dearden by officer Laydon, to whom he offered stubborn resistance on his way to the station-house. Justice Kilbreth imposed a fine of \$10 and required the accusacy to furnish \$300 isali to answer at the Court of Special Sessions.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR. ALBANY, March 30, -The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Monday, April 2, 1877; Nos. 246, 244, 224, 202, 203, 231, 259, and 245.

BENJAMIN NOYES STILL IN JAIL.

Benjamin Noyes, President of the National

Capitol Life Insurance Company, who is now confined in the County Jail at Newark on the charge of conspiracy to defrand the policy-holders of the New-Jersey Matual Life out of \$1,500,000 assets, is still negetiating for his liberation. Ex-Gov. Parker, receiver for the New-Jersey Mutual, stated yesterday that Mr. Noyes had proposed to deposit the assets with the Chancery Cerk, pending the litigation, on condition that he should be released. This proposition was refused, when Mr. Noves offered to turn them ever to the receiver conditionally. turn them over to the receiver conditionally. This was also rejected, the receiver stating that no preposition would be accepted except enconditional surrender. Mr. Noyes has not yet surrendered the assets nor secured ball, and it is apparent that his coansel do not know when he will do so.

A COMPOSITOR MISSING.

It was reported at Police Headquarters last evening that Nelson Fenstermaker, of No. 263 Divisionst., has been missing from his home several days. When he was last seen by his family he had just started for the office of THE TRIBENS, where he was employed as a compositor. He is described as about 40 years of ago, 6 feet high, and stout in build, with dark halr and mustache, and was dressed in dark clothes.

Excuse."-Intending Purchaser: " Qui's "Well, but if he's all you say, what reason had Mr. What-his-name for selling him!" Horse Dealer: "Reason! Ah, well, if yer was to arst me wot excuse e 'ad — !"—

"And this," said a gifted Italian artist, as he slammed the top of the organ down mount be monkey at all, after fruitlessly granding "Beautiful Soring" before an imposing block of empty houses, "this is the beasted musical culture of Boston;" and, muttering "a diavolomits neture one-beg town, bedressfeld," in the liquid terday, the officers of the Conference Education Society were reflected. The society has new 15 young men in charge, preparing for the ministry. At the missionary anniversary in